

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser

ALTER G. SMITH - - EDITOR.

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SEEING OTHER PEOPLE.

The habit of not speaking to people at church or in the street is often interpreted. There are, of course, certain people who are snobbish at heart and try to confine even their bowing acknowledgments to the rich and powerful; but the major types of what we may call the non-observant classes have quite different motives. Much depends upon the place where one's manners have been learned. It is almost impossible for a man or woman who has been reared in a great city to get into the habit, so easily acquired in villages, of seeing and greeting everybody. A New Yorker, for instance, who passes a quarter of a million people every day, all of whom are strangers to him, never thinks to look for familiar faces in the street or in public assemblies. He has learned to go about his business and let other people go about theirs; and this habit follows him to church, to the theater and even enters into his relations with his next door neighbor or with the firm in the adjoining offices. When he takes his summer vacation in the country he learns to his dismay that he is called a snob by the villagers. He never has heard himself so described where he is best known.

Rich men acquire the habit of non-observance through the instinct of self-preservation. This class of people is the most misunderstood in the world. Among the rich are just as many "good fellows" as among the poor; but they are hounded as none others are by people who have axes to grind. Some inkling of the seamy side of the "plutocrat's" life is given in the current Century magazine in "The Journal of a Millionaire," an article which every man who envies the possessor of a great fortune should make haste to read. But this study, far as it goes, does not tell the whole story of the annoyance to which rich men are put by people who want to get something out of them by fair means or foul. By a perfectly natural process, the growing lesson of experience, the millionaire acquires an armor of reserve. He seeks to protect himself from an everlasting invasion of his peace. It is not that he is over-proud or disdainful or uncivil or unkind of heart, but that he wants to enjoy some of that wholesome privacy and inattention from the public which other men complain of as a social indignity. He does not go bowing and smirking through life and so, in the fateful book of reputation, he often is listed as a cad.

The preoccupied man is also on the list. Deeply immersed in his private concerns, only dimly conscious of the passing show, he goes through life with the name of being stuffy. When the man's home or club life is examined the public is astonished to hear that he sometimes smiles and jokes. But that is a phase the street does not see and it jumps at conclusions which do injustice, oftentimes, to the friendliest of natures.

Those who complain are often abnormally sensitive. When one is always expecting slights he finds them or what he mistakes to be them, on every hand. He "wears his skin inside out," as the old saying goes, and every bit of sand that blows against it smart like a burn. Here is where the acquisition of other kinds of armor comes in well—the armor of good nature, of inattention to small things, of a pride that ignores the possibility of an affront, and more than all else the armor of civility to others. One who protects himself with that need fear no snubs, but will soon see the essential truth in the saying of wise old Kaa, the Rock Snake of Kipling's tale, who told the forest boy that a brave heart and a civil tongue would take him far through the jungle.

The Bulletin, which did all the harm it could to the Republican ticket while pretending to be its friend, is distressed because the Advertiser is not in favor of rewarding its perfidy with an office. One of its editorial staff, who boasts that all the Home Rule Senators will vote for him for secretary of the Senate and who is said to have been the preliminary Home Rule choice for that position in case of the success of the Wilcox polling, now demands the office from Republicans. It is an impudent demand which the Senate, if it has any respect for party concord and welfare, will deny. There are plenty of men who worked sincerely for the winning ticket in the late campaign and who are well fitted for clerical duties, from whom a proper choice can be made. To pass them by and pick out a man from that nest of party infidelity, the Bulletin would be to transgress, not only political propriety but common sense. The Bulletin wants the position partly because it would give it a certain advantage in the matter of news over papers which gave the Republican ticket an out-and-out support. But that of itself would create discord and is an additional reason why the demand should be repudiated. There is another aspirant in the field for interpreter who ran an anti-Republican campaign sheet also. He should be turned down in favor of some Hawaiian Republican. It is high time for the party to make the rule that its rewards shall go to friends, not enemies.

LABELS ON HAWAII.

Hon. Gorham D. Gilman of Boston was once a consul general of Hawaii and as such he represented the commercial interests of this group at the chief New England port, with signal ability. His retirement only came when Hawaii ceased to have consuls; but notwithstanding the end of official relations Mr. Gilman has continued to serve this country with all his former zeal and in an even broader and more effective way than before.

Every now and then some influential man, who has been misled about the history of Hawaii, in turn misrepresents the people or the institutions of the Islands. If the attack is one that ought to be repulsed, Mr. Gilman meets it with an array of facts and arguments which at once settles the questions in dispute. The latest instance of this kind of service was reported in yesterday's Advertiser. It shows how Mr. Gilman worsted Prof. G. Stanley Hall of Clarke University, the man who had charged the early missionaries here with checking the growth of native population, lowering native culture and depriving the aboriginal Hawaiian of at least one legitimate means of livelihood. It was an astonishing charge for a university professor to make and it served to show, in its evidence of widespread and deep-rooted misapprehensions about Hawaii and its civilizers, the need of the kind of service that Mr. Gilman is rendering.

The missionary is everywhere a much-maligned person. It pleases those who do not think well of religion to describe him as a disturber of the peace in Armenia, a looter of palaces in China, a sybarite in India and Japan and a land-grabber in Hawaii. In forty-nine cases out of fifty the charge has nothing but prejudice to rest upon. Certainly it has little else here, where, so far as we can learn, but one or two of the throng of missionaries to Hawaii left their children a decent competency. If many of these children, not missionaries themselves, have done well in business, that is no fault of the mission fathers but, if a fault at all, it must be attributed to the industry, sagacity and thrift of business men of New England blood. Unfortunately the total accumulations of all white people here, the veriest minority of whom have a missionary origin or descent, is laid to the discredit of the missionary class, until it would appear as if the professional religious workers of Hawaii had done nothing but steal from their converts since the day of their landing on this beach. An analysis of the assessment roll would convince any one to the contrary, but no alien investigator ever takes the trouble to make it.

The charges uttered by Professor Hall, like however, new. No one, so far as we know, has ever before made the missionaries bear the blame of the introduction of those pestilential diseases which, during and after the time of Cook's discovery, swept away so many of the natives and undermined the constitutions of the rest. Heretofore the blame has gone where it belongs, to sailors, beachcombers and other adventurers. As to an "indigenous native culture," here, the phrase is somewhat indefinite; but the critics of Hawaii may rest assured that anything worth preserving and building upon in the aboriginal character was carefully held together by the missionaries as a foundation for Christianity. But there could not have been much in a race given over for centuries to idolatry, witchcraft, war and individual vice. What culture the native race has it acquired from white example and teaching.

The final accusation made by Professor Hall, namely that the missionaries killed the native silk worm industry by a too rigid observance of the Sunday law, is almost diverting. As Mr. Gilman points out in a letter to a Boston paper, the cultivation of the silk worm was made unprofitable by the warmth of the climate and was attempted by a white man, who, though not in sympathy with the beliefs of the missionaries, bore frequent written testimony to their unselfish usefulness. Where the Blue law story came from can hardly be fathomed. It may have been dreamed.

Considering the high place held in New England by Professor Hall it is most fortunate for the truth of history that there was a man like Mr. Gilman on the ground to challenge and correct his statements. The former consul general is a defender of the good name of Hawaii whom the boldest accuser is soon taught to respect; but it is a pity that he is forced to enter the fray so often. Long before this time the truth about the civilization of Hawaii at missionary hands ought to have been settled in the public mind, and particularly in the minds of scholars.

PAY FOR FRANCHISES.

Members-elect of the Legislature ought to frame a definite policy in regard to franchises. There are numbers of corporations that want to occupy the streets for public purposes and it is right that they should be treated alike under some general law that would assure the Territory or the municipality, as the case may be, just compensation for the use of its rights of way. If more electric lighting or telephone wires are to be strung or more mains put underground by private capital, the stand-

ing of the public in the premises should be carefully defined and guarded.

The arrangement made with the Rapid Transit company calls for the payment into the public Treasury of a certain percentage of net receipts. Without in any way dissenting from the common view that this corporation would take no unlawful advantage of the Territory, it may be said that corporate bodies, similarly pledged, have easily managed to evade their responsibilities under a "net" agreement. They could not have done so had the percentage been one of gross instead of net receipts. This embraces the change of policy we hope the Legislature will adopt. In that way much revenue might be had from the use of municipal utilities without visiting an injustice upon the corporations that pay it. The streets are worthy of their hire.

MONEY FOR WATER.

The waterworks bureau, whose needs this paper has already discussed, would be able, out of its own returns, to meet the cost of needed extensions of the water system. To the revenues of the Territory this system adds an average net profit of \$55,000 per annum, the total net increment for three years past being \$155,000. During all that time but \$16,000 have been put into new work, notwithstanding the increased and increasing needs of the town and the frequency of times when the water supply has proved to be inadequate.

Much work, the necessity of which is generally known, stands in an incomplete state. Of the costly high lifting pump, long since bought and paid for but still uninstalled, this paper has already spoken. There is, besides, the Diamond Head storage reservoir which only needs a few thousands of dollars to finish it. Plans and specifications for the much-needed reservoir in the upper Nuuanu valley have been on file for years. Meanwhile Honolulu is growing, the suburbs are becoming populous and new residence districts are opening up. A dry time of a week pulls down the reservoir level and anything like a drouth would put the city on short commons for water and correspondingly increase the peril of outlying districts in time of fire.

By means of a reasonable appropriation from the collected earnings of the water service, the Legislature could give Honolulu all the water it needs. Enough water runs to waste in the course of the year to irrigate the whole island and more. To conserve it by methods which are fully planned and partly paid for would seem to be legislative wisdom, especially in view of the additional revenue to be had.

The Argonaut loses the respect of its readers in Hawaii when it prints such a paragraph as this about the findings of a commission which, at the time of publication, had not met to formulate them:

Dole and a certain element back of him have fostered the idea that he is the owner in fee simple of all property on the island. Until the investigation of the committee he never signed official documents as governor, but simply affixed his signature as had been the custom with Hawaiian kings. Even the proclamation announcing the death of President McKinley did not receive his signature, but was attested by "Kate Kelley." The "Kate" who thus springs into prominence is the governor's stenographer. The proclamation itself was typewritten, and posted in an inconspicuous place.

No one outside of the office of the Argonaut has ever credited the statement or belief to Mr. Dole or his friends that he is the owner in fee simple of all property on the islands. Property is held here as it is in California or elsewhere in the States. As to the Governor's signature, it follows the custom of the President's. Certain documents are signed in one way; certain others in another way, precisely as is done by the Chief Executive of the United States. If the Argonaut will, for example, look at the signature affixed to the forthcoming message to Congress it will see plain "Theodore Roosevelt" and not "Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States" at the end. Here also is an extract from the most recent leaflet of Treasury decisions:

Any official in the Federal service may, without jeopardy to his official standing, contribute or not, exactly as he pleases, provided he obeys the sections of the civil service act above referred to.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, October 18, 1902.

As to the statement that Hawaiian kings signed their names without title, it may be well to inform the Argonaut that "Kalakaua R." or "Rex," was the customary form here with the last one who reigned. That was no less a title because it was disguised in Latin. We may add that the so-called "Kate Kelley" proclamation was published officially in the daily press.

Evidently Judge De Bolt does not agree with Judge Gear in the opinion that the pedestrian has no rights that hackmen are bound to respect. Few do.

A list of Wyoming trees published two or three years ago named thirty-one species, and a late list of the shrubs of the state embraces 105 species. About a dozen species—marking the border line—are given in both lists. Of the shrubs, there are thirteen species of willows, nine of currants and gooseberries, five roses, five sagebrushes, and ten rabbit-bushes. The predominance of shrubs, points out Prof. C. E. Bessey, is a notable feature of the woody vegetation of the highlands of the West.

Dyspepsia

What's the use of a good cook if there's a bad stomach—a stomach too weak properly to digest what is taken into it?

The owner of such a stomach experiences distress after eating, nausea between meals, and is troubled with belching and fits of nervous headache—he's dyspeptic and miserable.

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Per Doz. Up.	Per Doz. Up.
Tea spoons \$ 6.50	Pie knife 4.00
Dessert spoons 13.00	Pie server 1.25
Table spoons 19.50	Soup ladle 7.00
Soup spoons 15.00	Gravy 2.25
Bouillon spoons 10.50	Cream ladle 1.50
Ice cream spoons 12.00	Punch ladle 2.50
Dessert forks 13.00	Bouillon ladle 4.00
Table forks 19.50	Cold meat fork 2.50
Individual Fish 4.00	Beef fork 1.50
Pastry and salad forks 14.00	Pickle fork 1.25
Oyster forks 8.50	Vegetable fork 4.00
Sugar spoon (each) 1.25	Asparagus fork 4.50
Jelly spoon (each) 1.75	Cake knife 4.75
Jelly slicer (each) 1.75	Ice cream slicer 6.00
Preserve spoon (each) 2.00	Ice tongs \$ 4.00 up
Berry spoon (each) 3.50	Sardine fork 1.25 up
Bon Bon (each) 1.25	Butter knife 1.50 up
Ice spoon (each) 3.25	Butter spreaders (per doz.) . . . 11.00 up
Nut spoon 4.25	Butter pick (each) 1.00 up
Cracker spoon 3.50	Lettuce fork 1.75 up
Pea spoon 4.00	Fish servers 7.50 up
Vegetable spoon 5.00	Salad set 7.00 up
Saratoga Chip Spoon 3.50	Tomato server 1.75 up

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